

Corner for the Juniors

TRICK WITH WALKING STICK

How to Make Cane or Umbrella Stand Up Without Any Apparent Support—Practice Needed.

"The feat of compelling a walking stick or umbrella to stand upright in the middle of a parlor without being supported by anything or anybody always seems wonderful," says Mme. Herrmann. "It is best, when about to perform this feat, to have a black screen for a background, and to order the stick or umbrella to stand alone about a foot in front of this screen. To show the audience that there is no person or apparatus behind this screen to secretly help the stick to stand when commanded the performer can take the cane away for a few minutes until all are satisfied that there is no hidden apparatus there. Pass the cane around among the audience to let them see there is no pin in the cane's ferrule, and that it is an ordinary cane, absolutely without life." When the screen is again in place the stick can be hypnotized by a few mysterious mumblings, which will be certain to keep the audience guessing in the wrong direction. Then the stick will stand alone for as long as the performer may desire. The secret of the hypnotizing is so simple that the audience will never suspect it; it is to previously tie a yard of black thread from the top of one of the front legs of an ordinary chair to the top of the other front leg, letting the 'bag' of the thread fall to the ground until ready for the 'hypnotizing.' Carelessly place the stick within the 'bag' of the thread, planting the stick upright six inches from the chair, making it appear that it is only by the merest accident that the performer selects this particular spot. Now take your hands away, and, of course, the stick will stand where you place it. The supporting thread will not be seen on account of the dark background. This and many other feats any amateur can perform after a little practice."

UNIQUE SWIMMING SAIL RAFT

Construction of Device So Illustrated That Any Boy May Easily Put One Together.

The clever and unique device pictured herewith may be made by any boy who cares to possess one, says the American Boy. Study the pictures for they will teach you more about the construction than a whole page of text. The making of the body part is shown in Fig. 2. It is like a shallow



Swimming Sail Raft.

boat and must be covered with water-tight canvas. A soap box, torn apart, will provide material for the rudder as illustrated by Fig. 4. The sail is three feet wide and five feet long. Tack a stick along the top and bottom edges, and by means of these cross-arms lash it to the mast. The mast fits into a square hole and does not turn. The sail turns around it as it is operated by the handlebar "b." A steel added to the bottom will give greater buoyancy and at the same time add steadiness to the craft.

CONTROL OF THE BASEBALL

First Requisite of Pitcher Cannot Be Too Strongly Emphasized, Says Christy Mathewson.

The first necessity for a pitcher is to have control of the ball, says Christy Mathewson in St. Nicholas. That can't be emphasized too strongly. A boy may be able to throw all the curves imaginable, but if he can't put the ball where he wants it, the batter keeps walking around the bases, and he will never win any ball games. Therefore, I would, first of all, advise my young readers to practice accuracy, until they can place the ball just where they want to send it. Let them pitch to another boy, with a barn or a fence as a backstop, and try to put one high, over the inside, and then high over the outside, and again low over the outside, and keep up this practice patiently until mastery of the control of the ball is obtained. A boy will find that even if he can't pitch a curve, but has good control, he will be able to win many more ball games than if he has a lot of benders, but no ability to put the ball where he wants it.

Honest Child.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."

BOYS CATCH MANY ANIMALS

Two Missouri Lads Capture Rabbits and Minks by the Use of a Simple Figure Four Trap.

These two Missouri boys catch a great many rabbits and minks. They build their own traps. The trap in the picture is set with a simple figure four trigger. The box is above two and one-half feet long and one foot wide. This length gives room to place the bait well inside the door. The bait and stick to which it is attached should be very light, so that



The Result.

they slightest touch will set it off. Traps for mink should be smoked after every catch, as these animals are very wary, and will not go into a trap that has the smell of man upon it. A better way to catch mink is to use a steel trap, covering it lightly with leaves or grass and fastening it to a post with a light chain.

MODESTY AND MODERN GIRLS

Few Years Ago Public Speaking by Young Women and Athletics Would Have Been Tabooed.

Addressing an audience of girls at the charities conference, Miss Beulah Kennard made this declaration: "Twentieth century girls are less modest than any since the days of Louis XVI."

Not many years ago the modesty of the shrinking violet, which was associated with timidity and expressed by demurely downcast eyes, was a model followed by young women of that period. They were expected to faint at moments of stress, and it is to be presumed that they did.

Fainting has gone out of fashion. The telephone girl in the Austin flood who stuck to her switchboard, sending out warnings to the people of the town while she herself faced death, was no exception to the rule of these times.

The level gaze of the unafraid has displaced downward glances of timid modesty. A few years ago public speaking by girls at public gatherings and the sort of athletics now common in colleges for women would have been thought immodest.

It may be, as Miss Kennard says, that girls show less modesty than their sisters of other times, but who is there who says that "twentieth century girls" and their standards are less admired and less worthy of admiration?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INCREASED VALUE OF CANDY

Gain of 55 Per Cent. in United States During Period Population Increased 8 Per Cent.

In five years, according to the census of 1910, there was an increase of \$47,709,000 in the value of the candy produced in the United States. This was a gain of 55 per cent during a period in which the population of this country had grown probably not more than 8 per cent.

These figures show the enormous increase in the consumption of candy by Americans. Children will be pleased to learn that eminent medical authorities are now satisfied that pure candies are not injurious to the health if eaten in moderation. It appears that the drawback in permitting the child to eat unlimited candy lies in the absence of fat. "If," says Prof. Robert Hutchinson, "the parent is warned to introduce sufficient quantities of the carbohydrates by insisting upon the use of butter and oils in the diet, the child may generally eat pure candy without detriment and even with distinct advantage."

This is useful information, but parents should still beware of the cheap, adulterated article.

Unequal Punishment.

Two boys who managed to be rather unruly in school so exasperated their teacher that she requested them to remain after hours and write their names 1,000 times. They plunged into the task. Some fifteen minutes later one of them grew uneasy and began watching his companion in disgrace. Suddenly the first one burst out with despair between his sobs and said to the teacher:

"Tain't fair, mum! His name's Bush and mine's Schluttermeyer."

Verna's Modesty.

Mother entered the room just in time to see four-year-old Verna knock her older brother down.

"Verna, how could you do such a thing!"

"The Lord gave me strength," Verna proudly replied.—Harper's Magazine.

Of Interest to Women

VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Make me patient, kind, and gentle,
Day by day;
Teach me how to live more nearly
As I pray.

—Sharpe's Magazine.

SPRING AT THE POORHOUSE

(By Wm. Favor in the Advance.)
Spring comes to the Poorhouse.
The goodly fellowship of songbirds
choir here, too, their morning hymn.

Across the fields, blue pennons
of smoke from sociable bonfires
trail across to us. The farmers are
burning up last year's rubbish.

Crippled Charlie leans up along the
back steps, resting on his elbows.
His crutch and cane lie alongside
his twisted misshapen limb.

Annie Evans comes to hang out
the wash. No one could think her
pretty, yet not one could resist the
appeal of her plaintive voice and
wistful eyes. Sometimes her face
whitens, and Annie falls to the
floor. Anyone near enough twists
a knot of her gingham apron and
presses it between her teeth, and
they leave her to "come to."

Today the spring wind ruffles the
pale, brown hair across her fore-
head and tints the white cheeks
with faint rosy bloom.

Crippled Charlie catches her eye,
and shifting his weight onto one
elbow he waves his free hand to
Annie and, crimsoning with pleas-
ure, she waves back to him. Her
thin lips part in a smile.

"Flirting with the girls, this morn-
ing, are you Charlie?"

The brusque voice of the country
doctor accuses.

"It's all right, Doctor. We are en-
gaged."

"What's that? We don't allow
marriage here."

The doctor really supposes he has
found something to report.

"I didn't say nothin' about mer-
riage. Annie's the girl I would have
married if I—if she—if we was like
other folks. I know the rules of
the poorhouse, and the laws of the
township, and I ain't no notion of
gettin' married, and no more has
Annie. But I reckon I kin look at
her, can't I, and not break no law?
An' if I can't, I'll look anyhow!
There ain't no law again' lovin', no-
how, is there? An' all the laws of
the whole endurin' township can't
keep our one drop o' gladness from
us!"

Oh, yes, Spring comes, even to the
Poorhouse.

It has no real business to come
there, but it comes.

KITCHEN KINKS

It takes 2 cups of granulated sug-
ar and 2 1-2 cups of powdered
or pulverized sugar to make a
pound.

A heaping quart of flour will
weigh a pound if the scales are
correct, although there are some
differences in the weights of the
various grades of flour.

It takes 10 good-sized eggs to
make a pound. This is worth
knowing when mixing a pound cake
which calls for eggs in pounds just
as the other ingredients.

Some housewives allow a half
pound of butter where the recipe
calls for a cupful. As a matter of
fact, the average cup does not hold
more than three-eighths of a pound.

Clear White of Egg

When separating the yolk of an
egg from the white to make a
meringue the yolk often becomes
broken and a bit of it drops into
the white. This may be removed
by touching the yolk with the
corner of a cloth wrung out of
hot water. The yellow bit will
adhere to the cloth.

In Ironing Sheet

A handy pocket for ironing holder,
wax and sponge can be made on the
ironing board where the sheet
turns back.

LINCOLN'S STEPMOTHER

In the October Woman's Home
Companion Anne B. McCall writes
an article entitled, "A Woman's
Influence," in which she shows how
every human being exercises a
powerful influence over other peo-
ple whether occupying a conspicuous
position or not. Following is an ex-
tract from her article in which she
mentions Lincoln's stepmother as a
woman, who, without knowing it,
helped to mold one of the greatest
figures in the world's history.

"I often think of the stepmother of
Lincoln as an example of the deep
and quiet and far reaching power
of a woman, a woman who thinks
and loves. A commonplace woman
no doubt most people thought her,
and she probably thought herself so
too; a woman certainly, whose daily
work was humble enough to all ap-
pearances, a pioneer woman meet-
ing the many needs of the rough
and hard pioneer life—that was all she
seemed to be.

"If any one of you had seen her
in the little rough log cabin, work-

ing at the homely, never-ending
household tasks while the boy Lin-
coln lay stretched before the fire
reading one of the few books that
that life and community afforded,
you would hardly have thought of
her as a woman of influence. Yet
those deft hands of hers that you
think of mainly as washing dishes
and cooking food and doing other
sundry homely tasks were molding,
helping to mold all the while—no
one knows just how far that help
went—a nation's destiny. For the
boy Lincoln was growing up under
her influence, was growing to be
that man to whom a whole great na-
tion will always render loving hom-
age. When he became a great man
Lincoln loved to acknowledge that
it was to the wise, just and far-
reaching influence of his step-
mother—this plain, hard-working
woman, remember—that he owed
most that was good and influential
in himself.

For the Children

LIBERAL

"A gen'rous lad's my brother Ned,"
Said little Johnny Lovitt.
"He takes the middle of the bed
And leaves me both sides of it."

—Oct. Woman's Home Companion.

A MOUSE STORY

The field mice had left their sum-
mer home among the grain stalks
and had made for themselves a
warm, little house under the
ground.

Strange to say, they had no pan-
try in their house but each little
mouse had his store safely
hidden away under some log or
stone, near by.

One frosty moonlight night Skip
said, "Mother, I think I'll run over
to my store and get a nice grain of
wheat. I'm so hungry!"

"No, Skip," said Mother Mouse.
"You must not go out at night.
Have I not told you many times
how the red owl comes out at night?
With his great round eyes he will
see you and carry you away to his
hole."

"I'm not afraid!" said Skip. "I'll
just run over and back again be-
fore that old owl can wink." And
away he went.

Soon Mother Mouse heard the
"Hoo!" "Hoo!" of the great red
owl.

But poor little Skip never came
back to the snug little home in the
ground.

—M. B.

THE ECHO.

"Hop! hop! hop!" shouted little
Henry as he was playing in a field
near the wood.

"Hop! hop! hop!" came an echo
in reply.

"Who's there?" asked Henry, for
he had never heard an echo before.

"Who's there?" replied the echo.

"Foolish fellow!" cried Henry at
the top of his voice.

"Foolish fellow!" was the reply
from the wood. At this Henry got
very angry and called out many ugly
names. The voice from the wood
repeated every word. Henry could
not tell who it was speaking from
the wood, so he ran home and told
his father that a boy hid in the
wood called him bad names.

"Ah Henry, you have heard noth-
ing but the echo of your own
words; the bad names came first
from your own lips. Had you
used kind and gentle words, you
would have had kind and gentle
words in return.

"Remember that kind words bring
back kind echoes."

—Alma L. Kriege.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat,
Where have you been?
I've been to London.
To look at the Queen.
Pussy-cat, pussy-cat,
What did you do there?
I frightened a little mouse
Under her chair.

THE BARNYARD.

When the Farmer's day is done,
In the barnyard, ev'ry one,
Beast and bird politely say,
"Thank you for my food today."

The cow says, "Moo!"
The pigeon, "Coo!"
The sheep says, "Baa!"
The lamb says, "Maa!"
The hen, "Cluck! Cluck!"
"Quack!" says the duck;
The dog, "Bow Wow!"
The cat, "Meow!"
The horse says, "Neigh!"
I love sweet hay!"
The pig near by
Grunts in his sty.

When the barn is locked up tight,
Then the Farmer says, "Good-
night!"

Thanks his animals, ev'ry one,
For the work that has been done.
—Maud Burnham.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commer-
cial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking,
Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keepright on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance.....	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11, 1914	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance.....	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor.

The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term now in session. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.